

A

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ENGLISH NATION.

Tuesday, April 2. 1706.

MY last brought the Introduction to the Publick Affairs, down to the Original of our present distinction between *High-Church* and *Low-Church*; I place it in the Sober, Serious, and considering Gentlemen of the Church of *England*, refusing to join with their furious Neighbours in Persecution, and running down not the *Dissenters* only, but even the whole Settlement and Constitution.

For I must be allow'd to tell these Gentlemen, we call *High-Church*, that their Extravagancies did not point at the *Dissenters* alone, but at all our Settlement, Revolution, Succession, and every thing that excludes the hopes of a certain Party, which all the Nation declar'd against; and 'tis a particular Satisfaction to the *Dissenters*, or at least ought to be so, that in all Cases, wherein their Liberty has been struck at, the same

Party, and even in the same Actions, have levell'd the Designs, both at them, and at the whole Constitution and Settlement of this Nation; and my entring now upon the Enquiry into the State of the Nation, is plainly upon this very Design, and with this Resolution, to trace the Foot-steps of this Party, and discover, that let their Pretences be really what they will, they all are pointed at the Overthrow of the Settlement of this Nation, both in Matters of Government and Religion.

In pursuing this, I shall necessarily shew the Connexion of their Designs one with another; and make it appear, that all the Methods they take, even in the Greatest Variety, have their Rise in the same Design, tend to the same End, and are carried on by the same Party.

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I foresee strong Opposition in this Attempt, and some Danger, but no Difficulty; and therefore I shall let my Reader, see a short Scheme of this Work, the Ground-Plat of my present Undertaking, and the Reasons of it.

I begin with the Reasons, and they are taken from the present Practice of a Set of Men among us, who having run thro' the full length of managing ill themselves, and attempting to Ruine and Destroy those that mended their Mistakes, are now Embark'd in a new Method, of buoying up their Expiring Hopes, and this is by Slander, Calumny, and Misrepresentation of the Publick Affairs.

'Tis manifest, when they had the Publick Ministry of the Nation in their Hands, they would come into no Measures themselves, they would hearken to no Mediums, accept of no Proposals, to Regulate and Ascertain their Proceedings, but run on to Embroil us at Home and lessen us Abroad; and brought things to such a pass, that the Government was even reduc'd to a Necessity of Disbanding them.

Should I run back to all their Unhappy Proceedings, and draw a Plan of their Conduct, what Work must I make, and what a Picture must I draw? Here would appear strange things, that Posterity would be a little amaz'd at; and certainly the End of the late Reign, and the beginning of this, set in a true Light, would leave those Gentlemen something to Blush at, and that they would chose to forget, rather than Attempt to Defend; and I shall not go far to the Particulars.

Here I must examine, by whose Conduct the Aid of 10000 Men, stipulated by Ancient Leagues with the Dutch, to be furnish'd when ever they were Invaded by the French, were so long delay'd, and left uncertain at the beginning of this War, as drove the Dutch and us too, to the Necessity of that Unhappy Amusement to the French; I mean, acknowledging the King of Spain?

Here I must examine, by whose Mismanagement, the Elector of Bavaria was lost, and all Flanders deliver'd into the Hands of

the French; the Towns that had Cost such Immense Quantities of Blood and Treasure to be Expended, be lost in a Moment, and the Flower of the Dutch Infantry, to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, even in the beginning of that War; while that Prince, who seem'd to stand ready to, who bid most for some Months, was wholly neglected here, and the fair Offers, which, as I have been inform'd, were made in his Behalf, slighted?

Here I must examine, by whose Negligence the King of Portugal was lost for near two Years, and vast Summs of Money Expended, as well as great Opportunities against Spain lost, before that false step could be recover'd, to the giving Philip V. Leisure to root his Interest in the Kingdom of Spain, and take an uninterrupted Possession of that vast Monarchy?

Here I should be obliged to Reproach some body, with rejecting the Proposal of Assisting and in time Relieving the Brave Camisars, upon that weak Party-Pretence, that it was not Honourable to Encourage Subjects to Rebel against their Prince, tho' the Prince they Fought against, was not only in open Way with us, but Practis'd the very same thing at the same time in Hungary against the Emperor; not to insist upon his having stoop'd so low, as even to Encourage Assassinations and Conspiracies here, both against the Person of the late King, and the Government of this Nation?

I must further here examine, who Discourag'd early Proposals, for Attempts upon the Spanish West Indies; both Publick, when my Lord P——rough, had undertaken to go with our Fleet, and privately by such Undertakers, as with the Protection of the Government, would effectually have Supplanted the growing Trade of the French there; by which they bring immense Treasures Home to their own Ports by Trade, and to their Government by their Politicks, while we Patiently sit still and see our Commerce Ruin'd, and have no share in a Trade, which brings the French twenty for one.

Shou'd I go back to examine these things, what

what Wretched Politicians, would some People, who talk much of themselves that way, appear? And what Account would they give of their Publick Stewardship, that Ca
vill'd at the Treaty of Partition, and scrupled the share allotted the French, that they might let it go altogether, and Fight after their Fashion for it afterward? I nat lost Spain, to save our Turkey Trade, and let the French seize America, for the Encouragement of our Manufactures?

But having touch'd at these things which with a sad Heart, every Englishman must Reflect upon; I pass on to the better turn of Affairs, which by Her Majesty's Conduct, and the Prudence of her Counsellors, has been since given to this almost Ruin'd Nation.

And first I must observe, that these Gentlemen having brought things to this pass, the War going on under vast Disadvantages Abroad, especially at Sea, and in Italy, and Spain, a yet more Unhappy War began at Home, which brought this Kingdom to the very brink of Destruction.

And tho' this was a War of Intrigue, and was carried on by Pen and Ink, Plot, Counsel, and Cabal, and not by Sword and Gun; yet I believe it will be allow'd me, it was a Fatal Strife, and was grown up to such height, that it involv'd the whole Nation, and the Party-Flame had almost burnt up all our Peace.

In this Condition we stood entirely Embroil'd, Disputing, Preaching, Printing one another into all manner of Excessies, Railleery, Lampoons, Invectives, and Eternal Reproachings of one another, fill'd the Mouths of all Parties, and all Men might see there was a Storm a coming, which wheresoever it fell, would cause an Inundation, fatal to one side or another, if not at last to both.

Her Majesty saw with Concern the Approaching Mischiefs, and Mercifully Interpos'd with moving Exhortations to Union, with Arguments that would have prevail'd upon any People, that were not overwhelm'd with Irreconcileable Animosities; but we are not a Nation to be led by Entreaties, and 'twas to no purpose, even for

the Queen her self to talk of Peace, where provok'd Parties seem'd to deciare, unavoidable Destruction to one another.

Her Majesty therefore, found all her Moderation rejected, and to her Mortification, the People that abhor'd Peace, flew in the Face of Majesty it self, and Affronted their very Sovereign for the Proposal; to such a heighth was the Party-Rage arriv'd in this Nation.

I am sorry to Repeat these things; and looking back on the sad Prospect, makes a Melancholy Writer, and when Honest Men view it, there must be Melancholy Readers; for who that has any Concern for his Native Country, can look back on the Disasters, that so apparently threaten her Ruine, without Regret, and without a just Concern at the Dangers of the Nation?

I know I have been told, and expect it again, that I thought the matter over, the Victory gain'd, and that Peace and Constitution had prevail'd over Faction and Parties, and that the Party being down, I had no more to say; *and indeed I own the Bill*: I really thought Truth had made some Impression upon the Minds of People, and that at last they would have been Taught by the general Experience and Nature of Things, that they were in the wrong, and that Peace at Home, and Union of Charity and Interest, were the only things would save us.

But I have liv'd to find my self mistaken; I have held my Peace several Months; I have entred upon the weighty Subject of Trade, from which I had made a long Digression, and in which I had hopes to make this Paper particularly useful.

But Silence, and declining to Expose them, has been so far from obliging them to Peace, that the Example has been taken for a Decay of Power; and shewing them the way how to have done, has possest them with the Vanity of thinking our Matter Exhausted; tho' if they would Reflect, they could not but see the just Advantages they daily give, for a very Common Judgment, to Censure their most intolerable Behaviour.

Wherefore I think my self oblig'd, while these

these Gentlemen Assault the Government, the Queen, the Ministry, the Church, and the General Peake, once more to Apply my self, to undeceive the World in the Absurdities and most intollerable Insolencies of these Men of Clamour and Fury, and if any Man enquires my Reasons, I refer him to Mr. S——s, Mr. L——ly, Dr. B——n, Messieurs of the Memorial, and all the rest of those People, that instead of a Cessation, are become the daily Aggressors of a renew'd Dispute.

As to those Gentlemen, who I think Injure Trade, though they pretend otherwise, and are uneasie that they are not Answer'd, and talk'd of in his Paper, and have us'd me Rudely to move me to make them publick, which is what they want — They are welcome to think I have nothing to say, and value themselves upon it — At presen: I have not room to oblige them, but perhaps may give them Interest for the Debt hereafter to their Satisfaction.

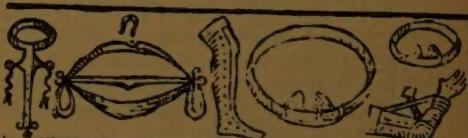
THE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthenes and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits quickens the Memory and makes the Heart cheerful, never raises the Vapour in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and a abundantly more delightful and pleasant than Musk, Civet, &c.) Tis indeed an unparallel'd fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Alleratis, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Roy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Sealed up, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions. Beware of Counterfeits, such are abroad, accompa ny'd with Base Insinuations, and Romanick tences.

ERRATA.

Review, No. 38. P. 151. Col. 2. l. 21.
for insolvent, read insolent; ib. l. 25.
alter Use add (,) ; alter Equity dele (,).

Just Publish'd

Synopsis Palmariorum Mathematicos: Or, a New Introduction to the Mathematics, containing the Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry Demonstrated, in a short and Easier Method; with their Application to the most Useful Parts thereof: As, Resolving of Equations, Infinite Series, making the Logarithms Interest, Simple and Compound; the chief Properties of the Conic Sections; Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; the Fundamental Precepts of Perspective; Trigonometry; the Laws of Motion applied to Mechanic Powers, Gunnery, &c. Designed for the benefit, and adapted to the Capacities of Beginners. By William Jones. Printed for Jeffrey Wale, at the Angel in St Paul's Church-Yard, 1706.



Bartlet's Invention for the Cure of Ruptures, from the Birth to 60 or 80 Years the first that found out the true Cause and Cure. With a full and clear Discouery, of the Unaccountable Blunders or Frauds, of both Learned and Vulgar to this Day, especially such as pretend to Cure without a nice Spring Truss. At the Golden Ball by the Tavern in Fleet-street in Goodman's Fields. My Son is the Afternoons, at the Golden Ball, against the Rainbow-Coffee-House near Fleetbridge, except on the real Christian Sabbath, call'd Saturday. We seldom Visit till Seven at Night, (unless the Patient be in Mity or Danger) nor then without a Fee, unless poor.